

but while on his way to Lisbon, his destination was changed to Berlin. While in Prussia, he made an excursion into the Province of Silesia. In 1801, he returned to this country. In 1802, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. In 1803, he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and gave his support to the administration of Mr. Jefferson—a course, which was offensive to his constituents, and he resigned the office. In 1806, he was called to the chair of Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Harvard College. In June, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison, as Minister to Russia, where he won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor Alexander, and laid the foundation of the friendship which that great nation manifests towards this country. Mr. Adams remained in St. Petersburg until appointed by Mr. Madison at the head of the commission of five, by which the treaty of peace was negotiated at Ghent. After the conclusion of peace, and of a convention, of commerce with Great Britain, Mr. Adams was appointed Resident Minister at London, where he remained until the accession of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency.

In organizing his cabinet, Mr. Monroe selected Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, an office which he filled with great honor to the country and to himself, until the close of Mr. Monroe's administration. In the Presidential contest of 1824, Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate, together with General Jackson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Clay. There being no choice by the people, Mr. Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. He encountered, however, at the threshold of his administration a vigorous and overwhelming opposition; Gen. Jackson, uniting the friends of the other candidates in 1825, succeeded to the Presidency in 1828.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday, November 12, 1842.

Another Number.

After issuing the last Philanthropist, we made a rapid tour among our subscribers in Clinton and Warren counties. Here we found the Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, so solicitous to have the proceedings of the Oakland Convention published immediately, that we determined to change our plan so as to get out a number of our paper this week; and by the promptitude with which our friends in those counties paid up their dues, and by the considerate liberality of that Committee, we have been enabled to execute our purpose. After this, however, the paper will be suspended for several weeks, unless our friends should follow immediately the example of our Clinton co. subscribers, and pay up their arrears.

Resumption.

I shall resume the publication of the Philanthropist, the first week in December, omitting two numbers between this and then. I rely upon my subscribers to sustain me—they must not wait for agents to call upon them. I repeat again—Between this and the first of December let every subscriber pay who can. I must have money.

A Great Mistake.

The announcement of a purpose to go out into several counties, and see our subscribers face to face, seems to have induced many to withhold their subscriptions, till we could be present to claim them. This is a great mistake. Let no one who has money, delay sending it, for any reason. We want all we can get, both by mail, and otherwise. It will be impossible for us to visit many counties. Another and a very important matter. Our success in carrying on the paper depends mainly on the promptitude with which our subscribers pay for the present volume. If they hold back, under an apprehension, that the paper will have to be finally suspended, they will cause that which they apprehend. If they pay punctually, they need not fear—they will get the worth of their money. It must be evident on a moment's reflection, that for a paper which, like the Philanthropist, depends for support upon its receipts alone, payments must be made in advance. The suspension to which we have been driven, so far from unsettling the confidence of my subscribers in the stability of the Philanthropist, should be regarded by them as a guaranty, that it will be kept up, at least till slavery shall go down. For it shows that we are steering clear of the rock, that has almost wrecked the prosperity of this nation—we mean the credit system.

State Convention at Columbus.

We request attention to the call in another column for a State Convention. Liberty men are not disheartened. Their Central Committee are in the best of spirits. Look at their address in to-day's paper. The call is made at the instance of friends in different parts of the State, and will be responded to with enthusiasm. The Convention last winter did great good—the Convention this winter, we trust, will do more. As the Philanthropist will not appear again for three weeks (unless our friends should come up promptly to our aid,) we hope that Liberty men will see to it, that the call be published in every county paper in the State. Give it as wide a circulation as possible, and keep the subject before the minds of the people. Let us have a glorious Convention. Of course all our leading men in Ohio will make it a point to be present—and distinguished friends of the cause in other States have been requested to attend. Some of these, we doubt not, will be there.

Soliciting Agent.

We have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Samuel Brooke, brother of Dr. Brooke, of Oakland, as soliciting agent for the Philanthropist. He will also receive contributions towards the payment of the debt of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. He is a highly intelligent, devoted friend to the cause, and we hope he will meet with a cordial welcome. He will visit the following counties in which we trust our friends will extend to him every reasonable facility for picking up his work.—Greene, Clark, Madison, Pickaway, Fayette, Fairfield, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, &c.

State Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society have engaged the services of Arnold Buffum, to promote the general objects of the Society. He needs scarcely an introduction

to our readers. By reputation he is well known to the anti-slavery world. Well stricken in years, with unabated zeal and energy and hope, he labors for the freedom of his country. His devotion to the anti-slavery cause is entire and perpetual. Our friends will welcome him wherever he may go.

His route will be through the following counties:—Montgomery, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Union, Delaware, Franklin, Licking, Knox, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, Athens, Washington, Monroe, Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana.

Get ready for him. Let subscribers prepare to pay up. Let Societies have their pledges in waiting. Let our friends everywhere be active in securing large meetings, so that he may have every facility for disseminating anti-slavery sentiment.

But let no one hold back his subscription till he comes, if he can forward it sooner. What we want is present help. The more prompt our friends the sooner will our weekly visitations be resumed.

Mr. Buffum set out on his tour last Tuesday morning.

Another State Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society have employed Walter Yancey, as their agent for the State. He is a colored man—no, not exactly—some of his ancestors were colored, but he is as white as Governor Corwin at least. This by the way, for the sake of those, who make complexion the criterion of heart and intellect. Mr. Yancey is a valuable young man, shrewd, intelligent, active, and gentle in his bearing, we know—and eloquent, so say those who have heard him speak. He can plead with effect for mercy to the down-trodden, for the iron has entered into his soul.

He is authorized also to receive subscriptions to the Philanthropist, and monies due on the paper.

Hard Times.

Hard times! Hard times! This is the cry by which every effort to increase our subscription list is met. Why is it, that people when a fit of economy seizes them, always begin to curtail in their means of intelligence? The man whose mind is convinced that Slavery is at the bottom of all our troubles, and whose heart remembers that the slave has harder times than he, will reduce his luxuries, but hold on to his anti-slavery paper, as a necessary—a thing he ought not, cannot, will not do without. Hard times have brought us some discontinuances. We hope that hereafter every one who may be tempted to give up his paper, will ask himself this question. "If, by giving four cents a week, I can save the Philanthropist from going down, and thus secure a medium of communication to the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, a faithful anti-slavery agent, proclaiming the truth on the very frontiers of freedom, right in the shadow of slavery, shall I not do it?"

Don't give up your paper. Would you have the press continue to expose the abominations of slavery, to plead for the dumb, to declare the whole truth of God on the grand question of human rights, to marshal the hosts of freedom against the legions of oppression,—then don't give up your paper. Self-sacrifice is the salt of the earth. Let self predominate, and this world becomes a hell. The lover of truth and freedom, is willing to suffer, that they may triumph. And truth and freedom will triumph, just in proportion as this willingness to suffer shall prevail.

Our Prospects.

We would have it distinctly understood, that there is not the slightest intention to abandon the publication of the Philanthropist. There will be no necessity of this. Our present course is taken, with a view to prevent the paper from becoming involved in debt. The means adopted to relieve it from its difficulties, will doubtless be efficient. There is a moral certainty, that enough will be collected out of the arrears on the paper, and the pledges to the society, to pay the debt of the Executive Committee. But our friends everywhere should second this laudable effort of the Committee.

The True Tendency of Party.

Of all the objections alleged against the Liberty Party, none is more unfounded, than the prediction that for the sake of gaining adherents, it will lower the standard of its principles. The instinct of self-preservation will prevent it from doing this; its success depends upon a rigid adherence to its principles.

Any compromise of these would excite the distrust of the friends of human liberty, and forfeit their support, without securing the adherence of a single foe of human rights; for enough of the antislavery element would still remain to excite his disgust. The only hope of the Liberty party, is in winning the confidence and support of the true men of the country—those who love liberty & hate despotism—those who place Justice above all considerations of pecuniary interest or party policy. And there is but one way in which these can be attached to it, and that is, by uncompromising fidelity to the principles it has avowed.

How is it with other parties? Do they attempt to succeed, by diluting their principles? Take the democratic party—who are its candidates? Half way, compromising men! No, they are the ultras, those who avow the whole democratic creed, without reservation or abatement. The truth is, the tendency of political parties is, to a bigoted attachment to its principles, and an extreme application of them to its principles' good or bad.

Why should the Liberty party be an exception to what reason and observation alike teach?

Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Convention whose proceedings are reported on our first page, was a convention of the Ohio American Society, the new State Anti-Slavery Society organized last spring at Mt. Vernon. It differs from the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, in being auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society. The two Societies make no war upon each other, have not suffered themselves to be arrayed as antagonists, but have resolved to labor without collision for the one great object—the extinction of slavery.

Though they may differ somewhat in their views of certain men and measures in the East, and as to the propriety of auxiliaryship with the

American Society, they indulge in no controversy about these matters.

The late Convention at Oakland was a very large one, composed of all our Anti-Slavery Conventions in Ohio are, of people of all modes of thinking; and, notwithstanding the weather for one or two days was extremely unpropitious, the meeting was sustained with unabated interest, for three days. Ill health prevented our attendance, but we are informed, that some, who had previously been bitter foes to abolitionism, were converted to the truth.

The resolution on political action, adopted by the Convention, places the Society on the same ground in this respect as the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, and shows that pro-slavery parties have nothing to hope from this new Society.

And here it is proper that we should state distinctly, that in inserting reports of proceedings of Anti-Slavery Societies, or Liberty party conventions, we do not consider that by that act, we endorse such proceedings. Ours is an independent paper. Its editor is free, and he intends that his paper shall be a free medium of communication to freemen.

If we should object to every thing that did not exactly suit our taste or judgment, in the remarks of correspondents, or proceedings of conventions, we should consume much space to little purpose. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let every correspondent be responsible for himself. Let every Society speak for itself. And the editor too will speak for himself.

Just.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio American Society have resolved to appropriate the monies collected by their agents, or otherwise paid into the treasury, first of all, to the liquidation of the debt of the Ohio State Society, which being incurred before the institution of the former Society, they deem binding on its members. This is just, and what we expected from the integrity of our friends of the new Society.

To be Regretted.

It is much to be regretted, that the American Anti-Slavery Society should array itself in opposition to the Liberty movement. The appropriate business of Anti-Slavery societies is, to create a right public sentiment on the question of slavery. They should rejoice when they see different classes in the community applying this sentiment, to their respective relations to slavery. One class applies it to its commercial relations with slave holders. It will consume no product of slave labor. Does the American Anti-Slavery Society denounce such a use of the sentiment it has contributed to create? Another class would change the relations of the church to slavery, aiming to enlist the present ecclesiastical organizations against it? Does the Society condemn such a use of its principles? Another class thinks it the best policy to establish separate churches, founded distinctly on anti-slavery principles. Does not the Society rejoice in this single-eyed zeal? Another class turns to the political aspects of the question, and seeks by withholding, or scattering its votes in certain cases, to regenerate the old political parties on this subject. The Society bids them God speed. All these applications of anti-slavery sentiments, it smiles upon. But, another class still, giving up present political organizations as hopeless, unites in bestowing its suffrages on men of its own choice, representing its own principles, thinking this, the most efficient mode of applying anti-slavery sentiment to politics. And this application the Society must condemn—against this class of anti-slavery laborers, it must as zealously war as against that other, more numerous and formidable class, that uses the ballot box, to sustain slavery! Now what are we to think of this? Is it not unreasonable? Is it not a departure from the liberal policy of anti-slavery societies? Why not rejoice to see churchmen, and politicians applying anti-slavery principles in their own way to their respective relations, so that they abate nothing, compromise nothing.

Mr Clay and the Indiana Abolitionists.

Since the defeat of Clay in Ohio, the Clay papers have made less noise about his Indiana speech. It did him no good, and so they have discovered by this time. After the example of their Master, they affected to regard the petition as a personal indignity to his worship. Let us state the case. Mr. Clay is itinerating for the sake of votes. He is brought out as the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency. He goes into Indiana, and virtually claims the suffrages of the people there in his favor. Many of them, believing it shamefully inconsistent, that a man should fill the highest seat of a republic, whose whole life has been a continued, gross violation of the fundamental principle of its government, would prefer one request before they yield to him, what he desires—his support. Cease to be a despot, they say, free the fifty human beings from whom you have wrested every right, and thus show your reverence for the fundamental idea of this republic, which is, the doctrine of the inalienable rights of all men, and we will then think of the propriety of voting your highest honors. "Personal indignity," indeed! It was Henry Clay, who inflicted an indignity upon the people of the free state of Indiana. It is an insult to me, to every freeman, to be asked to aid in electing a Despot to the Presidency of a Republic.

The speech was bespattered with praise by many of the whig papers, and the audience, it is said, gave him rounds of applause. Look at the spirit they so much admire. Mr. Mendenhall is a poor man—a working man—an honest man—in all these prospects, differing from Henry Clay.

He lives on his own earnings and leaves it to the favorite candidate of the whig party, to live on the earnings of others. Such a man excites the contempt of the slaveholder—slaveholders can see no nobility in a poor working man; for they place him on a par with the slaves they tread upon. Therefore it was, that the popular orator, the favorite of the Whig party, one of the chivalry of the South, thought he might safely insult Mr. Mendenhall—and with great gusto the Whig paper reports the insulting speech. Hear it.

"Mr. Clay remarked that his negroes were as well shod, as well clad, AS SLEEK AND AS FAT, and pointing significantly at the subject of his address, he believed they were as honest as he, or any of his associates in the petition!"

Mr Clay is an ex-Senator, an aspirant for the Presidency, above all, a property-holder in the bodies and souls of fifty human beings; and therefore, we suppose, his attack of his upon a poor Indiana farmer, is not contemptible.

But, we mistake the spirit of many Whigs, if such conduct on the part of their favorite, does not produce very different effects from what was anticipated. The following communication in the Ashtabula Sentinel is quite to the point.

Mr. FASSETT—I am not an Abolitionist, nor a Democrat, until reading the speech of Mr. Clay, published in the last number of the Sentinel, was willing to give my vote for him to the Presidency. But the features of this speech compel me to reflect a while.

It seems that a request for Mr. Clay to liberate his slaves is to him, a personal indignity; and he is anxious to know how another, if passing through Kentucky, to partake of his hospitality, he should be requested to relinquish his farm, or other property, would receive the compliment. What harm, surely? But, is this done like Clay? Has the right in farm and other property, been a contested question from the formation of our government? And do the people and the laws of Kentucky deny the rights in slaves which it sanctifies to him? Mr. Clay looks upon slavery as a great evil, and deeply laments that we have derived it from the parental government, and from our ancestors; but insists that the law must be respected, and until it is repealed he must be excused for asserting the rights of property in slaves which it sanctifies to him. A powerful argument indeed. The law sanctions or permits a great evil, and merely that we may show our respect to the law, we must be excused for practicing it.

Great as Mr. Clay acknowledges the evils of slavery to be, he is not willing to acknowledge the evil of slavery to be "they are nothing," he says, "absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably follow from a sudden, general, and indiscriminate emancipation." But what are these greater evils which have resulted to the "parental government," from the same general and indiscriminate emancipation? But the property or non-property of Mr. Clay's slaves, is a matter which has not in question with me. I am astonished to find him so remarkably insulted, upon being requested to accede to the doctrine of a class of persons, among whom patriotic and intelligent men of our nation have not been a few. It is an insult adverse to the "rights of hospitality," to request a stranger like Mr. Clay, to acknowledge the propriety of some provisions in his own State by his practice and example? For he admits that the laws of his own State sanction a great evil. It is true the request appears to have been made under circumstances that would give him an opportunity to make known to a large assembly of his friends his views on the propriety of a general emancipation. And that is indignity to him the greater for this? He promises, however, to take the petition into respectful consideration; and with no unkind feelings, no dissatisfaction on his part, directs the bearer of it, "to take care of their duty." Quite polite and ingenious, truly, and rewarded with "rapturous applause" from the multitude.

I have not come to a determination of withholding my vote from the support of Mr. Clay, but should like to know more of the "means used to get up this petition," which may have constituted the "indignity," before making the final decision.

Yours,
A WHIG.

Upon this the editor of the Sentinel rather dryly remarks:—

We give place in another column to a communication from a very respectable and intelligent gentleman of this township, upon the speech of Mr. Clay, published in our issue, in relation to the petition for the liberation of his slaves. Our correspondent appears anxious to ascertain more of the particulars of the petition. If we are correctly informed by the papers, at a late Anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society of Indiana, a committee was appointed to draft a petition to be presented to Mr. Clay on his visit to Richmond. The petition was circulated and signed about a dozen persons. Upon the arrival of Mr. Clay, the gentleman appointed to present it, sought a private interview to perform their duty—but were informed that their request would be received in public. It was accordingly presented to him as stated in our last, at the close of an address, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

We presume this enabled "A Whig" to come very speedily to his final decision.

Liberty Vote.

The following presents the Liberty vote so far as we have heard. The few counties yet to be returned, will swell it to 5,500. There is a lamentable falling off in Greene. What say our friends there—have they all resolved to take the back step?

Adams	1842	1841
Allen	40	42
Ashtabula	7	7
Athens	453	7
Belmont	94	97
Brown	173	51
Butler	108	51
Carroll	39	30
Champaign	59	30
Clark	36	8
Clermont	50	21
Clinton	55	48
Columbiana	67	48
Coshocton	215	100
Crawford	111	111
Cuyahoga	10	10
Darke	185	185
Delaware	2	2
Erie	112	33
Fairfield	33	33
Fayette	11	57
Franklin	50	57
Gallia, no return	89	34
Geauga	180	12
Greene	85	164
Guernsey	147	36
Hamilton	4	36
Hancock	3	64
Hardin	142	64
Harrison	87	72
Highland	6	24
Hocking, no return	80	3
Holmes	94	124
Huron	125	124
Jackson	106	5
Jefferson	203	52
Knox	73	60
Lake	353	233
Lawrence, no return	3	3
Licking	3	3
Logan	3	3
Lorain	3	3
Lucas	3	3
Madison	3	3
Marion	3	3
Medina	3	3
Mercer	3	3
Meigs, no return	3	3
Miami	3	3
Monroe	3	3
Montgomery	3	3
Morgan	3	3
Muskingum	3	3
Ottawa, no return	3	3
Pickaway	3	3
Pike	3	3
Portage	3	3
Preble	3	3
Richmond	3	3
Ross	3	3
Sandusky	3	3
Scioto	3	3
Seneca	3	3
Shelby	3	3
Summit	3	3
Tallmadge	3	3
Tuscarawas	3	3
Union	3	3
Vanwert no return	3	3
Warren	3	3
Washington	3	3
Wayne	3	3
Williams, no return	3	3
Wood	3	3

Crawford, Delaware, and Marion, Dark, Mercer, Miami & Shelby, Gallia and Lawrence, 141 2746

Quite a respectable number of votes, we doubt not, was cast in Gallia, Meigs, Lawrence, and Hocking. In but five out of the seventy nine counties of the State, we presume no liberty votes were given, viz: Henry, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry and Vanwert. So that the seed is widely scattered. The fact that Trumbull, the county in which Judge King resides, gave him the heaviest vote, shows the estimation in which he is held by his nearest neighbors.

Petitions.

After having witnessed the spirit manifested in our numerous and large conventions, we cannot doubt that anti-slavery men are prepared for an active winter campaign. Last year too little was done in the way of petitioning. This year we are all prepared to do more.

It will be the short session of Congress—but that body cannot be better employed than in undoing its wrong acts, and restoring the right of petition. Besides, we hold that the objects we seek surpass in importance the ordinary objects of political effort. Not for a moment then should we cease acting.

The late revolution in parties in this State, has brought a party into power heretofore the determined foe of the anti-slavery cause. In both branches of the Legislature it will have a clear majority, so that the entire responsibility of legislation will rest upon it. It has been incensed by the aid afforded to its rival, by itinerant slaveholders. Many of its presses have threatened Kentucky with a repeal of the Black laws. It sees clearly that it has quite as much to apprehend from the increasing power of Liberty men, as the indignation of its slave-holding allies. Let us try these democrats. We shall see if they are sincere. We shall see if they are willing to carry out their own principles. We shall see whether they are disposed to take away the argument in the mouths of so many, that the Whig party, on the whole, is the more favorable to human rights.

Beside the legislature with remonstrances and memorials; and thunder in the ears of Congress your protests against the Gag. It was a good idea of the Oakland Convention to have all the petitions for the repeal of the gag, forwarded to Washington, by a certain date, to J. Q. Adams and J. R. Giddings, to be joined by them in one mammoth petition, to be unrolled in the sight of a pro-slavery Congress. The date fixed upon was, the last Monday of December—and the form of the petition, or memorial, a word which we like much better, is as follows:—

FORM OF PETITION.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of _____ would respectfully represent that the 21st rule of the House of Representatives, relative to the right of petition in the following words; namely: "that no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory in the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever," is a violation of the principles of republicanism, a trampling on the right of petition, and a complete abrogation of a sacred right guaranteed to us by the constitution, and we therefore earnestly request you to rescind or repeal it forthwith.

Beside this, there are six other forms of memorials, three to Congress, and three to the State Legislature, to which we would call particular attention. No time should be lost in circulating them. They will commend themselves to the good sense of the community generally. They are as follows:—

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ county, respectfully ask, that "the act to regulate black and mulatto persons," passed January 5, 1834, and the several acts to amend the same, passed January 25, 1837, and February 27, 1834, may be repealed for the following reasons, among others.

1. Because said acts are inoperative, because unconstitutional, upon colored persons, citizens of other States, who may come to reside in this State.

2. Because so far as said acts operate upon other colored persons, they are of doubtful constitutionality, are generally disregarded by the whites, and when complied with by colored persons, have little practical effect, except to put money in the pockets of the Clerks of the Courts.

3. Because the provision in relation to the testimony of blacks and mulattos, furnishes a shield to guilt, by enabling villains to outrun the detectionless with impunity, and to employ agents in the commission of crimes against whites and blacks, who, if detected, cannot testify against their employers.

2. To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ county, respectfully ask, that the "act relating to fugitives from labor or service from other States," passed Feb. 28, 1839, may be repealed for the following reasons, among others.

1. Because it was passed through the improper interference of agents from Kentucky.

2. Because it is derogatory to the independence, dignity, and the humanity of Ohio.

3. Because a similar law of Pennsylvania was lately adjudged to be unconstitutional, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

3. To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ county, respectfully ask, that the judges, justices of the peace and other magistrates of this State, may be prohibited under the same penalties, as are imposed by the act of Pennsylvania, passed 25th of March 1820, from taking any jurisdiction or granting any certificate under the 8d section of "an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed by Congress, February 12, 1793, for the following reasons among others.

1. Because Congress cannot rightfully impose any duty or confer any power on State magistrates, and the attempt to do so is a palpable invasion of state sovereignty.

2. Because State magistrates are appointed to do justice among freemen, and are degraded and made unfit for the performance of their appropriate duty, by acting under said law for compensation, to be paid by the claimants who invoke their aid, and thus under powerful temptations to be the instruments of injustice.

4. To the Congress of the United States of America:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully ask that all laws and parts of laws passed by Congress for the establishment or regulation of slavery, may be repealed, and that proper Committees may be appointed to enquire and report upon the existence and operation of such laws.

5. To the Congress of the United States of America:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully ask that the third and fourth sections of "an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793, may be repealed.

6. To the Congress of the United States of America:—Your memorialists, citizens of _____ in the State of _____ respectfully ask that the act entitled "an act, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, may be amended, so as to secure to all persons, claimed as fugitives from service, an impartial trial by jury, as to the validity of such claim, and also so as to limit the prosecution of surety claim to a period not longer than two years, to be computed from the time of the alleged escape.

Some may be induced to subscribe the 6th form, who would not sign the 5th.

All these forms should be circulated immediately, and forwarded to the Assembly or to Congress at an early period.

We invite special attention to the following Constitution. Let a similar association be formed in every county and township.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HAMILTON COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

Being fully satisfied that slaveholding is wrong in itself, and the fruitful source of innumerable evils moral, social, and political; that every American citizen is personally responsible for its continued existence wherever it can be reached by the constitutional action of Congress, and that the unconstitutional encroachments of the Slave power, and the unconstitutional extension of slavery beyond the limits of our present slave states, are the chief causes of our present embarrassments and distresses; and being fully convinced that no manly and resolute resistance to slaveholding pretensions; no firm and successful vindication of the just claims of free labor and the free laborer as paramount, regarding the administration of Government; no bold, energetic and impartial assertion of the great principles of Constitutional Liberty and equal rights, can rationally be expected from the so called Whig, or Democratic parties, as at present organized; we, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton county, do hereby declare ourselves Liberty men, and unite together as the Hamilton County Liberty Association, and adopt the following Constitution:

Art. 1. Any elector of Hamilton county may become a member of this Association, by signing this Constitution, or the constitution of any other Liberty association or club within this county, connected with this; and may withdraw at any time on previous notice to the Secretary, who shall therefore erase his name.

Art. 2. Our object shall be to promote in all proper ways the election to office of honest and capable men, who openly avow and faithfully act upon the principles above set forth, and to secure the prosperity of free labor, the permanence of our free institutions, and the equal rights of all, by carrying out honestly and impartially the true principles of the Constitution, and thereby restricting slavery within the limits of slave states, and delivering the government from the usurped control of the slave power.

Art. 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President and Secretary, who shall hold their offices for six months, and until their successors are chosen, and the latter of whom shall act as Treasurer. These officers,

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and that seems sufficient to freeze all our sympathy. Will the time never come when we shall wake up to the preservation of our rights, and the sovereignty of our State. Broadcloth gentlemen from the State come here to instruct us in our legislative and political duties, and to teach us for whom we should vote. While the negro hunting tribe, like the hyena break open our dwellings, and steal our people. As a citizen of the State, I call upon the governor, (however public that call may be,) that if he has probable evidence that the above mentioned woman and her children were carried into Kentucky, that he immediately open a correspondence with the governor of that State on the subject, and request his aid and influence to return them to their homes. And that he further offer such reward as will probably induce the capture of the kidnappers and bring them to justice.

THOMAS MORRIS.

An Amicable Settlement.

A clear sky after rain is beautiful, but not so beautiful as the face of a friend when he has lost his frown. The doubts of our friend, Gerrit Smith, are at last dissipated, and he yields his confidence to the Ohio Liberty party. We rejoice at the promptitude with which he thus does justice both to himself, and to the Anti-slavery voters of Ohio. I would just remark, however, that it has never been sought to make this party palatable to pro-slavery editors. I speak with the support of pro-slavery editors. I speak what I know to be true, when I say, that the Liberty men of Ohio want no pro-slavery votes. I agree with Mr. Smith, that an increase of our votes from 3,000 to 30,000, would have been a strong evidence that all was not right. I never expected such an increase. I did expect, six months ago, a vote of from 10 to 15,000. But for the last two or three months, calculated on a great reduction. As it is, we are all satisfied. Our vote doubles that of last year. Our increase will be slow, but sure, and for one, I wish never to see it in advance of our principles. Let it keep pace with these, and our gain will be permanent.

For the Philanthropist.
Petersburg, Oct. 25 1842.

DE. BAILEY: My dear Sir—I thank you for the kind spirit, in which you comment in the last No. of the Philanthropist on my letter published in the same No.

We need have no more controversy about the Ohio Liberty party. The scheme of that party is not intrinsically selfish. But it acquires such a character, and it appears to be wanting in moral principle, when it is sought to make it palatable to pro-slavery men. You have seen my reasons for fearing, that it was to be made palatable to such men. But I no longer expect to find you hoping to gain the favor of pro-slavery editors to that scheme: and I no longer expect to hear, that a member of the Ohio Liberty party denies, that he is an abolitionist.

When I heard along through the summer, that Ohio was to give 30,000 votes for the Liberty party, the report but confirmed my apprehensions, that a leading object of the Ohio Liberty party was to enlist the selfish and unprincipled in its behalf. I am glad to learn that Ohio has given but about one third of that number of votes for her Liberty party. It argues well for the soundness of the principles of that party, and of its distinguished advocates. Had you increased your vote in one year, from three to thirty thousand, you would have filled your ranks with spurious abolitionists.

Good, my dear brother, with your noble fellow laborers, Morris, King, Lewis, Chase &c. &c. You have "fought a good fight" at the late election, and none will rejoice more than myself in your speedy and perfect triumph.

With great regard fraternally yours,
GERRIT SMITH.

To the Liberty Men of Ohio.

Friends and fellow citizens:—As the State Committee of the Liberty party, we feel great pleasure in addressing you at this time.

We have passed through an excited political contest. We went into it, not expecting the election of our candidate, though we knew him to be thoroughly honest, eminently capable, and devotedly faithful to the great principles of the Constitution and the Declaration. We went into it, not expecting the immediate triumph of our principles, though fully assured that they were sound, constitutional and vitally important to the successful administration of our government, and to the permanence of our free institutions. We knew too well what party influences would be brought to bear, and how difficult it was to break the ties of party attachment. We were aware, also, that as we approached the day of election many who agreed with us in opinion, and professed a willingness and even an intention to act with us at the polls, would be drawn away from us, and hurried along by increasing excitement to vote with their old parties. Contending with all of these difficulties, we have DOUBLED THE LIBERTY VOTE OF LAST YEAR, while the Democratic vote has not reached, and the Whig vote has fallen far short of that of 1840. Notwithstanding the vile slanders upon the character of our candidate, and the grossest misrepresentations of our principles, we have doubled the number of our votes in one year.

It is a gratifying fact, that the Liberty votes are not confined to any particular section of the State. More numerous, of course, they are, in some counties than in others, but it is a cheering indication of growth and an auspicious omen of approaching triumph, that there is hardly a county in the State which has not given some votes for Liberty and the Constitution. This fact proves that the good seed of equal rights and universal freedom has been sown broadcast over the State and is everywhere bringing forth the fruit of right action at the ballot box. Let us persevere, then, in diffusing the knowledge of our principles, and directing the attention of the people to the monstrous inconsistency of professing democracy and practicing oppression; to the enormous evils, political, financial, and moral, which they suffer in consequence of slaveholding ascendancy in the government.

We are accused of secession from the Whig party, and it is said that our secession has occasioned the defeat which the Whigs have sustained this year at the polls. It is true perhaps that a majority of the Liberty men have heretofore acted

with the Whig party, and it may also be true, that had there been no separate organization of the Liberty party, the Whig candidate for Governor might have been elected, and there might have been also a Whig majority in the House of Representatives of the State. But it is certain that had every Liberty vote been cast for Whig candidates, there would have been nevertheless a Democratic majority in the Senate. Under these circumstances our experience for years past of the bitterness of party contention leave us no room to doubt what would have been the condition of state affairs. Division, strife, contention without end would have prevailed in the Legislature;—there would probably have been no election of United States Senator;—no districting bill would, perhaps, have been passed. No measure of general legislation, relating to the currency, originating with one party, could have found, we will not say favor, but respectful consideration, with the other. Is it not well, therefore, that one of the contending parties has a clear majority in both branches of the State Legislature, and is fairly responsible for the administration of the Government?

Liberty men must regret indeed that they could not elect their own candidates and carry out their own principles. But not having been able, at this time, to do this, they cannot regret that the success of one of the parties has been complete. Had the successful party been the Whig instead of the Democratic, we should have contemplated the result with equal composure.

Liberty men cannot consistently act with EITHER of the other parties. Each of them is composed of partisans of slave labor and slavery and their non-slaveholding allies. It is true that in the ranks of both parties there are friends of free labor and liberty, but their action in favor of free labor and liberty is independent of their parties, not in concert with them. The prosperity of free labor and the establishment, in practical supremacy, of the genuine principles of American Liberty are not the avowed and recognized aims of either party.

The Liberty Party on the other hand give to free labor and liberty the first places in their regard. They believe that the Government should be administered mainly for the benefit of free labor and the security of freedom. They are not ashamed or afraid to avow their principles. The Liberty Party believe also, that slavery and slave labor are necessarily and inevitably antagonistic to liberty and free labor; and that the government has been administered for the benefit of slaveholders and the perpetuation of slavery in flagrant disregard of the interests of free laborers, and with wanton contempt of the principles of Liberty.

The Liberty Party holds moreover, that slavery is the concentrated essence of despotism and wholly incompatible in its nature and principles, with the maxims of genuine democracy, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and that there is no real security for the rights of ANY, under a government which does not impartially protect the rights of ALL.

Liberty men, moreover, generally regard slaveholding as a grievous wrong, and an enormous crime, and they tremble for their country when they remember that God is just; and that slavery is upheld & sustained by ACTS OF CONGRESS in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, in the District of Columbia, in Florida and in American vessels upon the seas. They acknowledge themselves in part responsible for this error and crime, in having voted for men to represent them in Congress, who have either voted for such acts or have done nothing to promote their repeal; and they are determined to sustain this guilty responsibility no longer.

Liberty men deny that slavery can constitutionally exist beyond the limits of slave States, and demand that slavery shall cease whenever it exists without constitutional sanction.

Liberty men assert the right of petition, the right of trial by jury, the right of free speech, and free printing, and the inviolability of the Post Office. They insist that the non-slaveholders shall fill a fair proportion of the offices of the general government; and that the energies and efforts of the national administration shall be directed as steadily and powerfully to the promotion of the interests of free labor and the establishment of the principles of liberty as they have hitherto been to the advancement of slaveholding interests and the extension of slavery.

Are these the principles—are these the aims—are these the demands of either of the other parties? The very questions sound like mockery. We know they are not.

We know it is sometimes said that one party is more favorable than the other to the principles and objects of the Liberty party. But hitherto neither party has done any thing favorable; and yet the attention of the nation has been invoked to these matters for years. If the most favorable party has, in so long time done nothing, how long will it take both the parties to carry out their principles by their own voluntary action?

It is also said that the time for separate action has not yet arrived,—that great questions are unsettled relating to trade, commerce and currency, which must be disposed of before these questions as to fundamental rights and the general principles of the administration of the government can be attended to.

We answer that this is as rational as the conduct of a man who, his house being on fire, should think it necessary to decide how a particular room should be furnished before he could attend to extinguishing the flames. While the country is going to ruin, under the baneful operation of the slave power, we cannot consent to postpone our efforts for her deliverance until comparatively unimportant matters shall be disposed of. We do not believe that the questions as to tariff and free trade, credit and hard money, bank and subtreasury can be permanently and satisfactorily adjusted, until the country shall be delivered from the control of the slave power. The great question which shall be the principle of administration must be determined beforehand. Shall this government be administered upon the principle of systematic preference for slavery and slave labor, or upon the opposite principle of favoring free labor and liberty. This is the great and real question which politicians and the country must meet and determine. There is no getting rid of it. There is no getting round it. It must be met. It must be met now. It is absurd, therefore, to ask liberty men to postpone voting for men who represent their principles, until the minor party questions of the day shall be settled. If they

wait for the settlement of these questions, before they act on their own principles, they may put off all independent action until the return of the last comet.

But there are Whigs and Democrats who admit the soundness and importance of the Liberty Principles. Friends and Brethren, what is there to prevent your acting with us? What have you gained by acting with the Whig and Democratic Parties? Have you not had enough, and too much, of party violence and rancor? Have you not seen the great interests of the country suffering, whichever party had the ascendancy? Are you not tired of slaveholding extravagance and arrogance? Are you willing any longer to bend your necks under the yoke of the slaveholder? Are you willing any longer to make a bridge, for the slaveholders to pass to power, over the ruins of your own rights and interests? If you are not ready with us in defence of Liberty and the Constitution. We stand where Washington, Jefferson, and the other old Patriots stood in 1776 and in 1787. We do not seek to interfere with the legal existence of slavery in the slave states, but we protest against its continuance beyond state limits. It exists in the District of Columbia, in Florida, and in American vessels upon the seas, under acts of Congress. We deny the right of Congress to pass any such acts. We demand their repeal in the name of our dead patriots, of our outraged constitution, of our degraded American name. Join us fellow citizens, in vindicating the character of our country, in re-establishing the supremacy of the Constitution, in bringing back our departed prosperity. Let us show to the world that America is just, as well as FREE!

But whatever others may do there is but one course for us to pursue, who have taken the side of Liberty and the Constitution at the late election. We must go forward. Confident in the justice of our cause and the sound policy of our movement, we must go forward. We must not slacken—we must redouble our exertions; we must do all we can to enlighten the public mind, and to persuade our fellow citizens to act in conformity with their principles. We have every encouragement to do so.

Already is the Liberty party organized in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In several of these States it already holds the balance of power. In all, except from local causes in Vermont, it has rapidly increased in numbers and in strength. It steadily marches on to victory. In Kentucky, in East Tennessee and in many other of the slave states, it has many friends and well wishers, though for the present they have no independent organization. Even among slaveholders, there are not a few who acknowledge the soundness of our principles and the justice of our cause, and desire our triumph. We must persevere.

We must circulate documents freely; we must hold discussions; we must form associations. We ask the attention of the Liberty men throughout the State, to the Constitution of the Hamilton County Liberty Association, published in this paper, and invite them to organize similar associations in every County in the State. We invite them to report their organizations to the Editor of the Philanthropist, that the State Committee may know how far the County organizations are matured, and whom to address in the several Counties. Finally we invite all the friends of Liberty and the Constitution to assemble in Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 25th day of December next. Come and let us consult together for the good of our country. Casting away from us the shackles of party, let us come together as American citizens, not to foment sectional prejudice, or to promote exclusively sectional interests, but to assert and carry out the true principles of the Constitution.

In behalf of the State Committee,
AMOS MOORE, Chairman.
MANLEY CHAPIN, Sec'y.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
Letter from Eli Nichols.
Lloydsville, Oct. 16, 1842.

Progress.
DR. BAILEY:—Three cheers for the Liberty party! Truth and justice and right will triumph. In old Belmont we set out in 1840 with the promise to get all the votes we could for liberty, and to double that number annually. So far our promise—our expectation has been realized. In 1840 we had 24 votes. Twice 24 is 48, and we had over that number of votes in 1841, the lowest vote having been 72. Twice 72 is 144, and in 1842 the vote for Judge King is 171, and the average of all the votes given on the entire ticket including Governor, Representatives, Sheriff, Auditor, Commissioner, Recorder, and three Directors of the Poor House, is 183; and but for an unusual excitement got up between the Whigs and Democrats, growing out of a charge by the Whigs, that the Democratic Sheriff had stolen a flock of sheep, and that the Democrats had attempted to poison the Whigs at their great St. Clairsville meeting, we should have had 200 votes for the Liberty ticket. No considerable exertions were made in our county—neither King, nor Lewis, nor Morris, nor Chase gave us a single speech, and the doubling the vote in Belmont may be regarded as the natural progress of public opinion, going calmly, but rapidly and firmly forward. And should the same progress be kept up, it would give us an overwhelming majority in five years and would probably elect in four years. Who is ready to say voting for the Liberty party is doing no good. It is full of hope and promise. It is the only way of redemption for the country. Let the friends of liberty be firm, and the victory will be theirs. Let them be as stable as the everlasting hills, and unchangeable as the eternal principles of truth which they advocate and maintain, and that which is untrue—that which is not on a firm basis must yield to them, and it will be abundantly demonstrated that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

The votes cast for the Democratic and Whig parties have indeed been thrown away, wasted, abused. In the party that has triumphed, there is not an element of hope. For those Liberty men who have voted with it, victory is defeat. And the great Whig party is like a ship unmoored and bilged in the midst of the ocean. It cannot sail, and if it could, it would drive to the bottom. Henry Clay and his negroes are too much for any common bottom, and those who

have loaded them, ought to have known they would sink the old crazy ship, already on the point of going down by the damage done by carrying John Tyler and his negroes. The Whig party is dead, and there are but few to mourn at its funeral.

I have said there is not a single element of hope in the Democratic party. I ask pardon.—The men who have battled down the United States Bank because it was a monopoly are the very men to war on slavery. Let them see slavery as it is—the enemy of free labor, the dispenser of honest industry, the robber of the man who works for pay, and the crusher of that general intelligence which is the pride of democracy, and woe to the great planter, the great monopolizer who is covering thousands of acres of land with ignorance, rags, and unpaid labor.

Let the liberty men stand firmly by the Declaration of Independence, let them defend free labor in every manner and form, and to all men, and the battle will soon be theirs. Let the fight be for principle, let liberty be arrayed against slavery, and the contest will be short. From the Whig, and from the Democrats there will come up hosts, whenever the tug of war comes. All we have to do, is to be firm, and bring the contest on. Array this battle in its proper order, and the victory is certain. From Maine to Missouri, from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, the masses, the great body of the voters are in every form and in every phrase of the subject interested in the overthrow of slavery, and morality and religion beckon them onward, and neither canting hypocrisy nor sordid ambition, the flesh nor the devil can long stay their progress. For the present let our friends rejoice in and point to the increase of their numbers. It is victory, proud and triumphant victory that our hosts are continually doubling. So far as I have heard, the increased vote is less in Belmont than in sister counties.

Yours &c. ELI NICHOLS.

Letter from F. D. Parish.

Sandy City, Oct. 25th, 1842.
Friend Bailey,—As you requested in the last Philanthropist, I send the returns of the Liberty votes in this County, and lest others may neglect to do it, I include some neighboring counties.

Erie County, for King, (official) 33
Huron " " " 80
Lorain " " " 353
Seneca " " (Reported) 25

The vote in this quarter has not fully met my expectations. Many were disposed to give the Whigs one more lift. Some also were inclined to aid the Democratic party once more to whip the Whigs. It is to be hoped, all are now satisfied, and that hereafter the friends of humanity, the lovers of free institutions, and enemies of the slave power and abomination, will do their own appropriate work, and let whigs and democrats do theirs. Let whigs and democrats vie with each other in degrading submission and subservience to the arrogant demands of the slaveholders; but let independent liberty men steadily and unitedly oppose the slave power of the South, and her allies of the North. The Whig Organ of the State, of the 19th, (Weekly Ohio State Journal) for the first time charges the Democrats of being the "allies of the slave power!" Let the Democrats return the charge, and both will easily succeed in fastening the stigma upon each other. Let them make up the issue between them, if they dare. The Country will be the gainer.

A prominent whig of this place has just returned from Columbus and that region, and reports that the "Abolitionists" are heartily sorry for what they have done, since they have come to see the result! This whig has "a flea in his ear," (he has not a lie in his mouth). The abolitionists are not ignorant that it is the same to their objects, and the same to the country, whether the whigs or democrats are in power. Nothing is gained or lost to liberty or justice, or to the rights and interests of the free labor, or the free States, by the succession or falling off of either of these servile, pro-slavery parties. Why then should liberty men either rejoice or weep at the overthrow of the one or the other of them? Steadily and unitedly adhere to our own cause and pursue our own objects, and we may confidently look for final success.

Would it not be advisable to hold a convention at Columbus this winter for mutual conference, and public discussion? It strikes me much good may be accomplished by this measure. If the liberty men will turn out, and above all, if the liberty speakers will be there, we may certainly anticipate a decidedly favorable result. If some of our friends from the East could be induced to be present on the occasion, still greater results might be expected. It would call together greater numbers and afford opportunities for free interchange of thoughts and sentiments among the friends in the West and East.

There is, I perceive, a little want of harmony now existing. I feel confident there is no occasion for it, and such a meeting I am sure will tend to remove the apparent obstacles to union and harmony. Suppose Birney, be invited to come, with some of the leading spirits of Michigan. Alvan Stuart, Gerrit Smith, H. E. Stanton, Goodell, Green, Chapin, Jackson &c., of N. York might be prevailed upon to visit our capital. Possibly Leavitt may leave his post at Washington for a few days. What say your friends of the State Committee?

Yours in the cause of humanity and liberty.
F. D. PARISH.

Extract of a Letter from Hiram McCartney, Esq.
BELFONTE, Oct. 18, 1842.

Our organization must be more efficient than ever; and it now behooves us soon to mark out the stand we are to take in future. Many counties were entirely without tickets; and many of our friends on account of the smallness of their numbers, are often constrained to be silent, and either go with one of the other of the great parties, to which they formerly belonged, or stay at home, instead of going to the election. This latter predicament, will no doubt, explain why it is that so many of the counties have receded in their strength; particularly, when it is known that our interest is by no means insignificant.

Let us, therefore, take courage, and still continue to battle on; for victory in the end is sure, and that too, probably as soon as we shall merit it, or even be prepared for its reception.

Yours, &c.
HIRAM MCCARTNEY.

Letter from Woolsey Welles.

Elyria (Thursday) Oct. 13, 1842.
G. BAILEY: DEAR SIR:—

Believing that you will be desirous of obtaining an early knowledge of the Liberty vote in Lorain county, I have the pleasure of informing you, that Judge King's vote in this county, is three hundred and fifty-three. Our highest vote is for Coroner, 356. A. A. Bliss, the Whig candidate for Senator, is defeated in this District, (Lorain and Medina) by a Democratic majority of three hundred and twenty-five, which is such a rebuke from Liberty men as I trust, will vastly improve the political vision of him and other whigs who are—as much abolitionists as any body," but the Liberty vote of this and Medina counties, would probably have secured his election.

The Democrats laugh out of both sides of their mouths, while the Whigs rave almost like mad men; and Liberty men are in good spirits, but calm, and I trust will continue firm to their principles.

A Leading Whig said, yesterday "The Democrats can never be beaten in this county again, except by the Liberty men, and henceforth I go with the Liberty party."

We have drawn upon both parties; most largely however from the Whigs; and we hope that in this day of their calamity they will consider," and considering, will come to the conclusion that "righteousness alone can exalt this nation."

I may be too sanguine, but I much misjudge if the Liberty vote is not doubled next year in this county.

We hope a State Convention of Liberty men will soon be called, and Judge King again be put in nomination. Never was there so favorable a time to gain the public ear as now. I firmly believe that if our speaking and printing force could be doubled, that in one year we can revolutionize the State.

Should you see Mr. Lewis soon, please say to him that Mr. Homer Hamlin received his letter, written after his return to Cincinnati; and we all hope that his life and health may be preserved so that he may still "lift up his voice and show the people their sins" on the subject of American slavery.

Yours for the right,
WOOLSEY WELLES.

Effect of Antislavery Papers.

Austintown, Ashtabula co., Ohio,
Oct. 25, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—Is there another township in the State of Ohio, that gave a majority for Leicester King for Governor? If there is do let us know it. This township, Austintown, gave a majority of 5, over Mr. Corwin, and 13 over Mr. Shannon. The vote was as follows:

Leicester King 68
Thomas Corwin 63
William Shannon 55

What say you, Mr. "Emancipator and Free American" of Boston, Massachusetts! How many towns have you in your vicinity that can beat that? And then look at the increase. In 1841 the Liberty vote in this township was 23, now 68—in 1844, at the same ratio 200! Will you keep up?

B. B. HUNTER.
So much for patronizing Antislavery newspapers. I have 21 subscribers in that little township. In Trumbull and Ashtabula, which gave the largest number of votes, the former, 456, the latter 453, I have a far greater number of subscribers than in any two counties in the State. And so, I find it generally, that the number of votes in a county is in proportion to the number of Philanthropists taken there. Miami thought she would give a heavy antislavery vote. The friends there calculated on four or five hundred votes. But, I knew they were reckoning without their host. I had but twenty-five subscribers in all Miami county—and so, she gave but 66 votes. Now the surest way to increase your antislavery voters in any county, is to increase your antislavery readers. Your conventions serve to kindle a fire, but the Philanthropist must supply the fuel.

Think of that.

IMPORTANT MEETING.
An Anti-slavery Convention was held in Cincinnati, last Thursday and Friday evenings. Messrs. Rankin, Blanchard, Lewis, Thomas, Chase and Cable were the speakers. Among other important measures adopted, was the appointment of a committee, to prepare a condensed report of the past and present state of the American churches, in relation to the practice of slaveholding.

The members of the committee are requested to attend to the following notice.

NOTICE.
The Committee appointed to "prepare a condensed statement of the past and present relations of the American Churches to the practice of slaveholding," will hold a preliminary meeting at the house of J. Blanchard, Cincinnati, on Tuesday Nov. 22 inst, 10 o'clock A. M.

The committee are requested to be punctual at the hour.
T. E. THOMAS, Cl'm.

The Synod of Cincinnati.

Commenced its sessions at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, on Friday the 21st day of October, and closed them on Monday evening the 24th.

The following is a report of its action on the subject of slavery.

SLAVERY.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the ministers composing Synod to preach on the subject of slavery to their respective churches.

Whereas, the sin of slaveholding exists in some parts of the Presbyterian church. Therefore, Resolved, That the next General Assembly be, and hereby is, respectfully requested to bear testimony against the sin of slaveholding by members of our church.

The following dissent was entered to the latter resolution.
The undersigned believing under present circumstances that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the General Assembly may have a tendency to hinder rather than hasten its removal; and that ecclesiastical action in the non-slaveholding states is not a proper measure to be adopted for the promotion of that end dissent from the above resolution.

T. A. MILLS.
J. W. HALL.
Wm. GRAHAM.
B. GRAVES.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE MINISTRY.
Resolved, That in the judgment of this Synod, it is improper for ministers or candidates for the ministry, to settle as pastors over churches where it is understood that they are not to preach the whole counsel of God against every sin.

State Liberty Convention.

A State Liberty Convention will be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 28th of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All proper measures will be taken to give deep interest to the meetings. Distinguished speakers from abroad have been invited to attend, and the prominent friends of the cause in this State will be present.

By order of the State Central Committee.
AMOS MOORE, Chairman.
MANLEY CHAPIN, Sec'y.

Summary.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—A friend writing to us from a banking establishment at Linton, Beds., says,—"The late advance in the American tariff on imported straw goods will cause a great diminution of trade here, and it is believed by some of the manufacturers that it will lead to the withdrawal of some of the English agents resident in the United States."

The *Courier Francais* concurs with its Parisian and provincial contemporaries in deprecating the American tariff; but advises, that, instead of a war of tariffs, France, Egypt, the cotton of which countries were as suitable, and as good in quality as the American article, and produced in quantities sufficient for the wants of the French manufactures.

A decided improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts. Most of the hands had returned to work.

Major General Scott has made a tour of inspection of the military posts on the Northern and Western frontiers—from Lake Ontario, via Mackinac, to the Mississippi—embracing a journey of near four thousand miles, which he performed in thirty-nine days.

The editor of an Iowa paper calls on his subscribers to pay up, and apologizes for the dulness of his publication by saying that his little children are crying around him for food, and he has none to give them!

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

Ohio.	
All City Notes,	par
Urban certificates,	60 dis
Granville,	75 dis
West Union,	no sale
Steubenville, new bank,	75 dis
Small notes of the State,	par
Miami Exporting Co.,	70 dis
Canton,	62 dis
New Bank of Circleville,	no sale
Other Banks, 5's and upwards,	1 dis
Whiteaker Canal notes,	75 dis
St. Joseph's Rail Road,	no sale
Manhattan,	no sale
German Bank of Wooster,	17 dis
Lancaster,	9 dis
Chillicothe,	no sale
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	50 dis
Bank of Cleveland,	68 dis
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	1 dis
Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan,	no sale
Farmers and Mechanics,	no sale
Macomb County, payable at Colu. us,	no sale
Kentucky.	
All Banks,	par
Indiana.	
State Bank and Branches,	1 dis
Illinois.	
State Bank and Branches,	65 dis
Shawneetown,	68 dis
Bank of Cairo,	no sale
Tennessee.	
All Banks,	6 dis
Alabama.	
Mobil Bank,	18 dis
Other Banks, in interior,	18 dis
Arkansas.	
State and Real Estate Banks,	80 dis
Georgia.	
Augusta and Savannah,	8 dis
All other solvent Banks,	uncertain
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks,	4 dis
South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks,	3 dis
Other solvent Banks,	3 dis
Louisiana.	
All New Orleans Banks,	uncertain
N. Orleans Municipality Notes,	16 dis
Clinton and Port Hudson,	broken
Eastern Banks.	
New England, generally,	1 dis
New York State, do,	1 dis
New York City, do,	1 dis
Pennsylvania, do,	par
Philadelphia, do,	1-2 prem
Virginia, do,	1 dis
Wilmington Post Notes,	4 dis
EXCHANGE.	
On New York,	par
Philadelphia,	par
Baltimore,	par
SPEOL.	
Silver,	2 prem
American Gold,	3-12 prem
Foreign Gold,	2-12 prem

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Flour, bbl.,	287 a 300
Wheat, bushel,	45 a 50
Corn,	20 a 2

